MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2018/2019

PSD0013 – BASIC SOUND DESIGN

(All sections / Groups)

06 MARCH 2019
9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This Question paper consists of 5 pages with 20 questions only.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Please write all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

1. These are among the **characteristics** that made good sound, except:

   a. Intelligibility
   b. Tonal Balance
   c. Sweet
   d. Dynamic Range
   e. Clarity

2. The **fundamental of audio** is the understanding of the sound wave, frequency, amplitude, velocity and wavelength. True or False?

   a. True
   b. False

3. The device that is **converting** one form of energy into another form of energy is known as a _____.

   a. transducer
   b. converter
   c. transformer
   d. transgender
   e. condenser

4. The **DAW** acronym stands for _____.

   a. Digital Analog Workstation
   b. Digital Audio Workstation
   c. Dynamic Audio Workstation
   d. Dual Analog Workstation
   e. Do it & Win

5. Below are the some of the purposes of **mixing** in an audio production except:

   a. To balance levels
   b. To add special effects
   c. To create the acoustic space
   d. To establish aural perspective
   e. To edit the unwanted noise

Continued .....

6. The person who advises the **audio team** and, ordinarily, has a hands-on role during one or more stages of the sound track's production but particularly in postproduction is the _____.

   a. producer
   b. director
   c. sound designer
   d. sound guy
   e. production manager

7. In 1979, an **Academy Award** for sound design was given to **Walter Murch** for his work in the film _____.

   a. Apocalypse Now
   b. Apocalypse Then
   c. Now Apocalypse
   d. Star Wars
   e. War on Apocalypse

8. In the parlance of audio, **knowing how to effect** what the audience is to perceive, is called having the _____.

   a. sight
   b. knowledge
   c. ear
   d. heart
   e. x-factor

9. The evaluation of the **characteristics** of the sound itself is call _____ listening.

   a. analytical
   b. critical
   c. close
   d. careful
   e. hard

Continued .....

10. *Do the sound sit at various points in stereo field (left to right speakers)? Does the point of interest shift within this field?*

    These questions would suggest you as a **sound designer** would be critically listening to the _____ of the mix.

    a. balance
    b. panorama
    c. frequency range
    d. dimension
    e. dynamics

11. **High-pitched** sound often suggests something is _____.

    a. bright
    b. loud
    c. deep
    d. warm
    e. heavy

12. _____ is the characteristic **tonal** quality of a sound.

    a. Pitch
    b. Loudness
    c. Timbre
    d. Tempo
    e. Rhythm

13. A **constant** rhythm can imply _____

    a. dullness, depression, or uniformity.
    b. deliberateness, regularity, or lack of complication.
    c. intricacy or elaborateness.
    d. uncertainty, vigor, or the erratic.

14. What you see is what you **hear** is basically _____.

    a. Sound Defines Picture
    b. Picture Defines Sound
    c. Sound Parallels Picture
    d. Sound and Picture Define Effect
    e. Sound Counterpoints Picture

Continued .....

15. When _____, both contain **unrelated** elements that together create an effect or a meaning not suggested by either sound or picture alone.

    a. Sound Defines Picture
    b. Picture Defines Sound
    c. Sound Parallels Picture
    d. Sound and Picture Define Effect
    e. Sound Counterpoints Picture

16. Creative Commons has nothing to do with **copyright.**

    a. True
    b. False

17. Which one of the four Creative Commons core conditions is **always included** in a CC licence?

    a. Share Alike (SA)
    b. No Derivatives (ND)
    c. Attribution (BY)
    d. NonCommercial (NC)

18. Which CC condition means that you may distribute, display or perform the work only if it is **NOT adapted** or modified?

    a. Share Alike (SA)
    b. NonCommercial (NC)
    c. Attribution (BY)
    d. No Derivatives (ND)

19. Which licence permits you to copy, adapt, and redistribute content under the condition that it is made available under the **SAME** licence?

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    b. CC BY-SA
    c. CC BY-NC
    d. CC BY

20. Which is the most **restrictive** CC licence?

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    b. CC BY-ND
    c. CC BY-NC-SA
    d. CC BY-NC

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SECTION B

Question 1

A DAW is an electronic system designed to record, edit and play back digital audio. A key feature of DAWs is the ability to freely manipulate recorded sounds. Many DAWs, especially computer-based DAWs, have MIDI recording, editing, and playback capabilities.

Briefly list and describe what are **hardware and software** for a basic **DAW setup.**

[10 Marks]

Question 2

Audio editing is the process of taking recorded sound and changing it directly on the recording medium. Editing permits the rearranging, shortening or deleting of elements in a production. It allows elements to be recorded out of sequence and as often as necessary.

There are two main **purpose/aim** of audio editing; **Corrective Editing** and **Creative Editing.** Briefly describe the differences between these two.

[10 Marks]

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